VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0364372

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANSHUL HINDAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre NOIDA-114

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/8/23

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental pressure groups are a group of people who may be organized or unorganized and pressurizes government for the protection of environment.

Environmental pressure Groups
- protest against government
- mobilisation of people
- inputs to government
- developing public opinion

They ensure public participation & responsiveness in following ways

① Make the people aware about the government policies

eg: Greenpeace protesting against the new forest rights Amendment

② Mobilize the people → participation

of people in environmental movements
eg: Narmada Bachao Andolan

(3) seeks public opinion → help in the formation of government policies
eg: World wide fund for nature
↓
listing in endangered species

(4) Generate awareness among people through activities
eg: tree plantation drive

(5) New forms of methods use: mass media, use of technology → wider reach EX: PETA is transboundry organisation

(6) Help tribal people to get the market value of their produce
eg: TRI FOOD and preserve sacred groves

Along with pressure groups people like sunderlal Bahuguna led the environmental movement in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sex work is against the dignity of life but some people are forced to work like that due to lack of employment

Sex workers
- Unreliable wages
- Restricted movement [Article 19 exception]
- lack social security
- health conditions eg: prevelance of AIDS

Recognition as a profession would help in
- getting benefits from the government eg: social security
- legal contract with employee
- prevents economic deprivation
- enhances women safety

[other things still remains]

[social]

① stigma attached with the sex workers
② ostracized from the society, social exclusion → worst form of deprivation

Health

③ High prevalence of AIDS among the workers → high burden of treatment
④ Anemia, iron defeciency among them

Income

⑤ Meagre income → generally bonded to the employer → against Article 23
⑥ No other avenues of work → not acceptable

other factors → Maternity benefits not extended
→ Inheritence, issue of biological father of child

Thus best practices from countries like Netherlands where sex workers are highly formalized

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

District legal service authority (DLSA) are established under the legal services authority Act 1989. The fulfill the DPSP under Article 39(A) to provide free legal aid to poor

Free legal Aid

① Act mandates that SC/ST and women should be given free aid as they are generally marginalised and cannot afford lawyers

② other poor people are given free legal aid based on the income criteria

③ Thus they bring legal system closer to the people

④ ensure the idea of justice in preamble: political and legal

(5) Also helps to make the executive accountable even from the act of a common people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Increase legal awareness

(1) publication of the judgements on online platforms.

(2) Making common people understand the common law.

(3) organising awareness campaigns at the district

(4) Explaining law in simple term to common people

way forward: Law commission has recommended to establish legal service authority at taluk level also and address human crunch

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

collegium system is the system of appointment of judges to judiciary evolved through the 3 judges cases

collegium system — CJI, 4 senior most judge of SC → advises president

Defecrencies in collegium system

① High opaque process of selection of judges
eg: They are outside purview of RTI

② family and dynastic recruitment
Law commission: A judge should not practice where his kith or kin has practiced

③ Judges appointing judges - against the principles of natural justice

(4) lack of representation of women, SC, ST
lack of diversely
Ex: No CJI women judge till now

(5) seniority based promotion rather than merit based

(6) No accountability mechanism

Way forward

(1) Best practicis from UK: SC appointment panel → independent

(2) Amend the NJAC Act appropriately to maintain balance of power

(3) correct deficiencies at lower judiciary → low Gender ratio

(4) Bring collegium under RTI

Therefore SC must follow the ideals of transparency & accountability to strengthen institution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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civil services are infested with many problems from recruitment to corruption, lack of innovation and deficit of technological aptitute.

Problems
- lack of innovation
- capacity building
- lack of technological aptitute
- issue of political neutrality

New form of reforms

① Ensuring apolitical functioning → civil servants should not be committed to political parties
eg: strengthen civil services board

② Increase the adoption of technology in the age of AI, 5G
[Kamakoti committee recommended use of AI in governance]

③ Go beyond rote learning → capacity building and innovation

eg: Taking risk within the boundries of rules.

④ follow Karmyogi Mission of Government of India

→ conceptual framework

→ Institutional framework

→ iGOT training

⑤ Training in emotional intelligence

→ dealing with people and crowd

⑥ encourage for higher studies and expertise

⑦ Hota committee → No interference in the transfer of civil servants, set up independent body

Therefore a innovative civil services is the future of the nation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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social Impact bonds are issued for financing money for social purposes. This has twin benefit.

Financing ← Benefit → Employment generation

Positive Impact of social Impact bonds

① Help in generating employment through investment in capital generating assets eg: fishing ponds.

② provide better marketing capabilities to SHG eg: Jeevika didis in Bihar sold the madhubani paintings

③ Bring the people into the formal credit institutions

Ex: Majority of loans taken from moneylenders

(4) It can adress poverty and malnutrition

eg: Kerela fisherman cooperatives took finance for cold storage

(5) can adress the distress migration from rural to urban areas

push back factors

(6) Help in the empowerment of women

eg: finance to SHG [60 M women are a part]

Issues
- uncertainty over profitability
- lack of capacity to pay
- digital divide & financial illeteracy
- Marginal cost of return

Thus finance through social impact bonds could help the rural sector and achieve SDG 1 [Remove poverty in all form]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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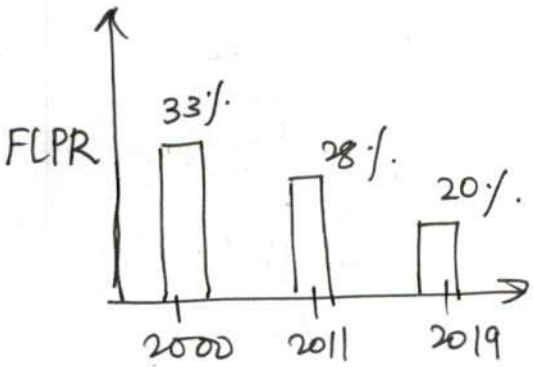
The female labour force participation has shown a decreasing trend in India.



FLPR has continuously declined and worsened to 18% after pandemic

Gap is of issue because

① Lack of formal employment of women → more women seeking informal employment

ILO: 95% women in informal sector

② Early marriages of women → not allowed to work after education

③ Girl education considered a burden

(4) Hurdles at workplace

a) Glass ceiling
b) Sexual violence
c) sticky floor syndrome

(5) pink collarization of work often with low paid jobs

(6) More women at home → ↑ instances of domestic violence

NFHS-5 32% women faced domestic violence

(7) Increasing crime against women not allowed to go to work

NCRB → 77 rape cases daily

way forward → friendly workplaces
- → increasing age of marriage
- → security of women
- → promotion in stem: schemes like POWER, KIRAN

SDG (10) → reduced inequality should be our goal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration system (CRS) registers the death and birth in the country. Thus it is a repository of population data

Type of data under civil Registration

- Birth, death
- hospital records
- SC/ST data
- Any other form of registration: Name change

Essential for planning because

① Help to take a account of birth rate and death rate in the country thus calculating population growth rate.

② Help to tackle the feotal infanticide in the country → registration mandatory at hospital

③ Better targeting of schemes for the people

Ex: Mission Indradhanush → Universal Immunization

④ If more death rate in a region → indicator for a epidemic

→ early detection and cure

⑤ Issue of certificates → people can take other benefits like registration from school.

⑥ study the prevelance of declining child sex ratio in the country

census: 2011 : 918

way forward: use of technology and bringing non institutional delivers under its ambit, achieving SDG 3 [good health & well being]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF(is a bretton wood institutions which provide fund to those countries who are in need.

eg: Recently IMF bailout package to pakistan

Reforms Required

Voting power

① equal voting power for all countries and not on the basis of contribution

eg: USA has the highest voting share

Institutional Reforms

② under representation in the board of IMF.

Ex: No representation from Africa & caribean

③ Representation at top level is very low

Ex: only USA, EU candidate's head

Financing Mechanism

(4) strict norms for leasing out money which are not sustanable

(5) follow a practical approach.

(6) follow preventive mechanism rather than clinical

New Alignment

(7) Take the interest of global south into consideration → move away from EV mentality.

(8) More financing in new areas → climate change and rehabilitation of people

IMF should also think of financing in other currency and reducing its dependence on dollars which brings imported inflation to affected country

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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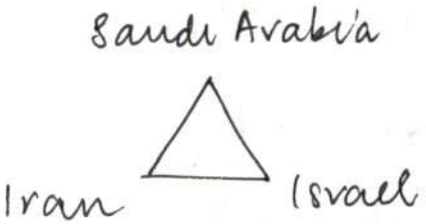
India and west Asia have become natural partners due to the alingment of interest and convergence of opportunities

Power triangle in west Asia



balancing of all three by India

Geopolitics

1. strategic interest of reforming the multilateral institution like UNSC
2. convergence on Afghan peace process after Taliban takeover
3. open and inclusive sea trade through the gulf
4. India used gulf countries to counterbalance influence of pakistan

New Geoeconomics

(1) The trade has been continuously increasing → oil imports from Iran, Saudi

(2) signing of CEPA (Comprehensive economic partnership agreement) with UAE → reduced tariff

(3) Saudi Arabia investment in Indian oil refineries

(4) Israel supplying agricultural technology and defence cooperation

(5) Investment in India for Hydrogen production (Green Hydrogen Mission)

(6) large number of migrants → sending huge remittance
111 Billion (2022)

I2U2 and OIC are the forums India should engage with west Asia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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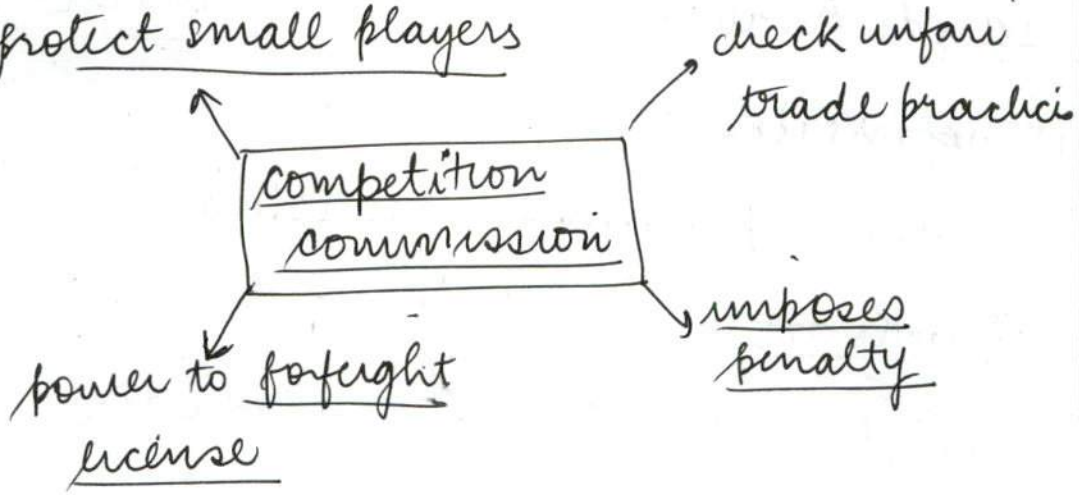
competition commission of India was formed under the competition Act 2002 to ensure free and fair practices by the corporates



Positive role of competition Commission

① It ensure ~~for~~ that true information reaches the consumer so that they can make informed choice

eg. CCI fined Sensodyne 10 lakh for claim of dentist recommended

(2) It insures that unfair trade practices are not followed.

eg: India becoming dumping ground for chinese goods

(3) Protect the interest of bondholders and shareholders

(4) Prevents anti marketing practices like flash sales

eg: flipkart big billion day sale → 1 Rs products

(5) consumer awareness and protection through media and television

(6) venture into new domain of products

eg: digital products

Eg: CCI fined google for promoting only its product

(7) Has the power to suspend the

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

production of goods and services if they do not follow legal laws.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Negatives

(1) Highly understaffed → lack of manpower

(2) Injeti Srinivas committee: lack expertise, bring a new competition law.

(3) New forms of unfair practices. crypto dealing etc.

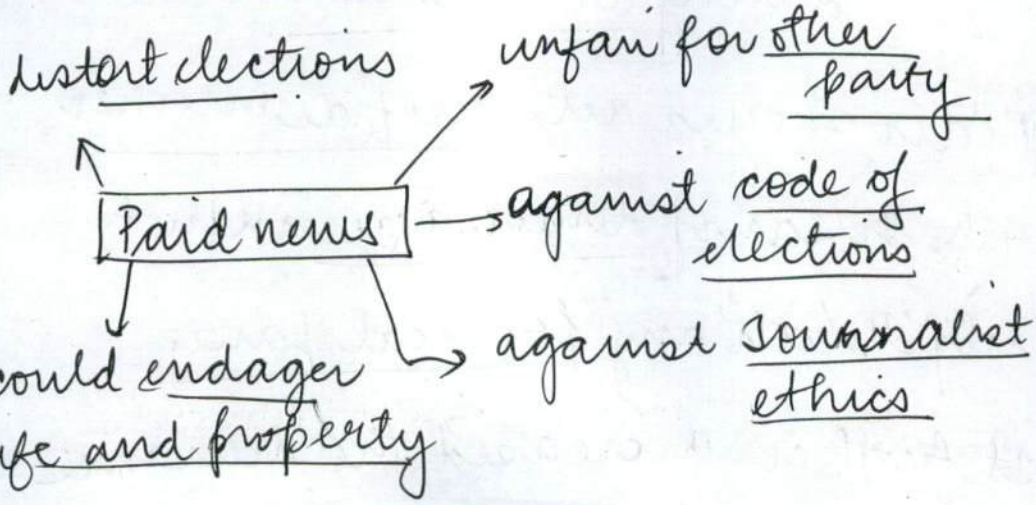
(4) conduct only post analysis and not preventive measures

way forward: A new competition law on the lines of Australian federal law which is comprehensive and cover foreign entities also

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid news refers to the use of media to further vested interest by the political parties. It is often linked with fake news and hate speech



Need to make paid news election offence

① SC in Amish Devgan case said that menance of fake and paid news is against the principle of equality (Article 14) and Article (21)

② It could lead to the defamation

of the political party on the targeted person

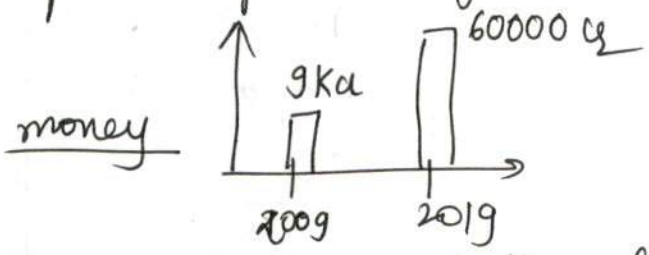
eg: defamation is not a reasonable ground for restriction under Article 19(2)

(3) It could influence the voting behaviour and change result of elections

eg: News about cow killing during UP elections.

(4) Media should act bonafide manner as 4th pillar of democracy and not indulge with any political party

(5) It further increased the menance of use of money in elections



(6) This is against the spirit of democracy violating Article ~~305~~ 325, 326 right of universal adult franchise

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Now use of digital media is also there for the manipulation of elections

eg: cambridge Analytica

What needs to be done

(1) Amend RPA 1951 add paid news as a crime in sec 123 → for disqualification

(2) control on TV channel → News Broadcasting association should be strengthed.

(3) fact check through PIB

(4) fines on news channels

(5) following SC guidelines to news channel to prevent yellow journalism

Therefore giving legal backing to model code of conduct is the need of the hour

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of essentiality allows the judiciary to intervene into what are the essential practices of religion and which are not.

Doctrine of essentiality

- Removes evil practices from religion
- did not apply to freedom of conscience
- apply on profess, propogation of religion
- enforces India's secularism

It is helpful in following ways

① SC in Shirur Mutt case 1954 introduced the concept of doctrine of essentiality to reform the evil practices in religion

② It is a form of judicial activism

when legislature has failed to bring a law.

(3) It enforces Indian concept of positive secularism: equal involvement of state in religious matters

(4) protects the rights of women

eg: Hijab not essential practice in Islam

(5) Equal rights to women which has been denied on the basis of religion

eg: Sabrimala judgement

(6) Brought uniformity in the law

eg: Triple Talak invalid

(7) Helped to solve the very contesion issue

ex: Ayodhya case

↓

prayerg in mosque not essential practice in Islam

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

It has following disadvantages

1. It is violative of fundamental rights of Article 26
2. Judiciary do not have the expertise of going into religious matter
3. Against separation of power (Article 50)
4. May lead to conflict and tension
   Ex: Hijab protest
5. This practice is not found in other countries

May forward is to scrutinize the doctrine of essentiality and apply in extreme cases only and only when parliament fails to make a law.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The size of the government has been constrained by the constitution. council of minister cannot exceed 15% of the total strength of the members in lok sabha and state legislature assembly

council of minister
- cabinet minister - most important
- deputy minister
- minister of state

Need to limit the size because

① opinion of large number of people could not be accomodated and leads to policy paralysis

② Article 75(3) ensures collective responsibility and they have

individual responsibility of the minister
→ difficult to ensure this in large number of members

(3) Large number of members are made minister for political motive and appeasement.

(4) It is promoted defection among parties
leave one party → become minister

(5) Cabinet minister has the real making power in the government
other members are not needed

(6) Difficult to maintain consensus among such large group → choices

(7) work efficiency is affected as the constant fight for portfolios and minister of state

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

It should not be reduced

(1) Indian democracy is multi ethnic and multi cultural thus voice of everyone is represented.

(2) It prevents hasty legislation by the cabinet by taking view of others

(3) Prevents the government from becoming individual centric

(4) National law commission has recommended to increase the size

(5) some of the members would provide expert opinion on policies

Thus this should be debated thoroughly in the parliament & a practical approach needs to be taken.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Institute of Eminence (IOE) scheme was launched by government to promote education in India and bring talent from all over the world.

IOE → 10 public sector colleges
Ex IIT Madras

IOE → 10 private sector
Jio institute.

Defeciencies in IOE scheme

Infrastructure

① Indian University lack heavily in infrastructure → No labs for emerging technology

② ~~opti~~ suboptimal presence of smart classrooms and use of technology

curriculum

(3) Rigid and outdated curriculum
Mahindra & Mahindra - only 4% engineer employable in India

(4) lack of faculty from abroad
→ absence of cross country courses

Legal

(5) In IOE the tag of deemed to be university was protested by educational institutions

(6) No timeline for implementation

(7) No detailed outline was laid to the scheme

Funding

(8) Very less funding in comparison to other countries Ex: India spends 2.9% on education

(9) Bureaucratic hurdles in Higher education commission of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regulation

(10) Multiple regulation for medical, engineering and law courses

(11) substandard level of accredition of courses

Way forward

- The recently setup NRF with outlay of 20,000 cr is step in right direction
- Implementation of National education policy 2020
- Public private funding
- MERU university [Budget 2022]
- multidisciplinary research
- working on QS Rankings parameters

Initiatives like setting up IIT in UAE is step in right direction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital public infrastructure (DPI) refers to the virtual setup which uses ICT for the delivery of services. This has the potential to revolutionize the governance and public services

Digital public Infrastructure
- → accessability
- → affordability
- → prevents corruption
- → fixes accountability
- → public money effectively utilized
- → Interface between Government & citizens

Innovative and convinient public services

① delivery of public service at the doorstep in fixed time

eg: Hyderabad Municiple corporation water complaint mechanism – app based

(2) Real time data to farmers for their crops

eg: FASAL initiative by ISRO

Mausam app.

(3) Market linkages to the farmers → connected the whole economy

eg: e-NAM [Agricultural Market]

(4) Less interface with the government prevents corruption

eg: e district portal of UP

Help overcome inclusion/or accessability barriers

(1) No scope of leakage as records are electronically fed: Ex: Aadhar enabled PDS

(2) No bogus beneficiary and intermediary

eg: DBT through Jandhan Aadhar

(3) Registration of certificates at home

eg UMANG app.

(4) Electronic Justice delivery

eg: e courts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Increases transparency & accountability

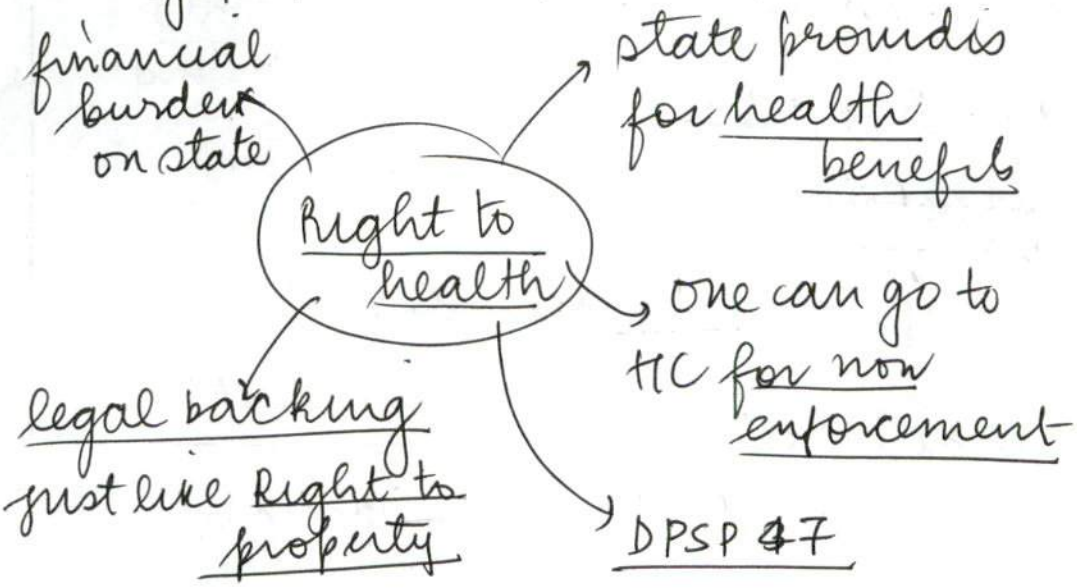
1. Data is available to everybody and can be checked by anybody
2. Better transparency with the help of NGO
   eg: Mazdoor Kisan Sangarsh Sangathan → verifying MGNREGA rolls
3. citizen charter electronic → tracking of application of e-district portal
4. IGRS portal for complaint management directly under CM

way forward
- → address digital divide
- → Make technology more ecofriendly
- → inclusion of women
  follow Kamakoti committee report on use of AI in governance

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Right to health is an intrisic right under Article 21 and through DPSP Article 47: It is the duty of state to maintain the level of nutrition among population.



Apart from legislation following things are required

social

① The acceptability to the Allopathic medicines → fear factor

people go to local doctors whose degree are not verified.

(2) stigma associated with problems of women: Example menstrual hygiene

(3) Access to health to SC and tribals

Ex: prevelance of Anemia among tribals is over 80%.

(4) Beliefs associated with diseases

Ex: chikenpox → sheetala mata

Financial

(5) low spending on health by the government: 2.1% of the GDP

WHO recommed 3% of GDP

(6) High out of pocket expenditure of the people: over 67% (NFHS-5)

(7) lack of insurance coverage

: Economic survey 2021

economic penetration only 4%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(8) Treatment majorly done in private sector – lack of resources in public sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Infrastructure

(9) low availability of bed per population
10 : 1 lakh population

(10) lack of tertiary care at government hospitals
eg: diagnostic machines

(11) Bad condition of Primary Health sector eg PHC → Non availability of medicines

way forward
- Implement National Health policy 2017
- Resource building – trained doctors
- public private partnership

Therefore Right to health should be given to people

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Third gender refers to the person whose sex is different from what assigned at birth. According to census 2011 4.88 lakh transgenders in India.

4) National commission for Transgender person

Protection of transgender person rights Act

1) equaly rights for them

2) police action in case of discrimination

3) Identity certificates to be issued

The following problems still remains

Social

① Acceptability in the society → they are ostracized from society

② Issue of marriage of transgenders

- not recognized under special Marriage Act 1954

(3) slangs and slurs thrown on them leading to social exclusion

(4) No Inheritence rights to third gender under right to inheritance Act

Legal Issues

(5) Under the Act, DM gives the certificate after inspection → modesty of transgender violated → No scope for appeal

(6) They cannot adopt a baby under Adoption rules, medical termination of pregnancy silent on them

(7) Transgender act did not provide for reservation

Economic

(8) lack of job opportunities for them →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

people avoid to employ them

(9) No education → No training → exclusion from market

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Political

(10) very less representation among the political parties → therefore they are leaderless

(11) lack of political mobilization among them

way forward
- Best practices like Noida Metro → full station employing transgender
- reservation in jobs
- civil society like NAZ foundation
- Awareness among people

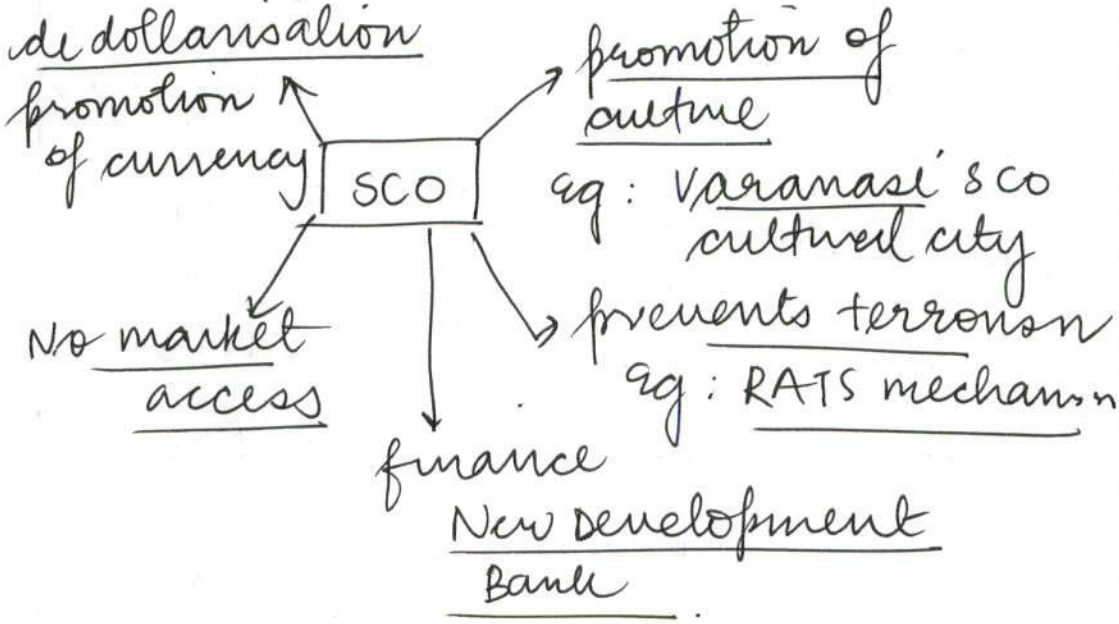
Therefore these should be provided to transgenders so that they can also become full citizens

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai cooperation Organisation (SCO) was formed to increase cooperation with ~~western~~ Asian ~~European~~ countries. India and pakistan joined later.

There have been various problem with SCO recently.



Strained ties with China & pakistan affect in following ways

Security

① India has security threats from

both the nation : eg: china occupied Galwan valley

and pakistan : Kashmir insurgency

(2) Both of them are a nuclear powered nation and do not follow no first use doctrine.

(3) Increasing defence cooperation between both the countries - China biggest supplier for pakistan

Geopolitical

(4) Rising role of china and wolf warrior diplomacy → assertiveness in south china sea and Indian Ocean

(5) Construction of CPEC which passes through Indian Kashmir, location of Gwadar port

(6) Presence of chinese submarines in Arabian sea

(7) India's closeness with USA.

eg: QUAD, IPEF

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic

(8) Trade defecit of china with India over 100 Billion dollors

(9) Debt trap policy of china

(10) financial crises in pakistan

(11) NDB fully controlled by china

Instotution

(12) Inaction of china on designating terrorist

(13) Not a place to discuss reforms in UNSC

other factors → less trade among members
→ fractured mandate
→ Inclusion of new countries → hegemony of china

Thus India should balance QUAD with SCO and remain multi aligned

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

US and India signed Critical and Emerging technology (iCET) initiative recently during the visit of PM Modi to USA. This would help India to become technologically advance

iCET
- Joint Implementation of projects
- transfer of technology eg: contract between HAL and Boeing
- New and emerging technology Ex: 5G, AI, Quantum computing
- defence equipments

Benefits of iCET

Defence

① Technology transfer would help in the ~~[illegible]~~ indegenization of defence equipment → boost to defence industry

(2) less dependence on other countries for import. eg: SIPRI report: India largest Arms importer

(3) Boost to indegenous defence industry partnership projects

eg: Tata Boeing ongoing project

Kalyani-Rafael project

Economy

(4) create employment in the country

→ taking items from offset list

(5) reduce the current account deficit of the country and helps maintain forex reserves.

New Technology

(6) Access to new technology like AI and 5G which would fuel Industrial revolution 4.0

(7) India is already part of such

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

groupings. Ex: [Global Alliance on AI]

(8) collaboration of Indian University and scientist with the world

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

climate

(9) Help to tackle climate change limiting Green house gases

eg. India signed STI (science & technology initiative)

(10) promoting green Hydrogen, renewable energy to achieve Net zero

way forward
- similar agreements with other countries like france
- funding to Indian R&D
- skilled workforce creation only 4.6% skilled

Therefore technology is the future and would drive the growth of nation

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : ~~Ans~~ 0364372

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Anshul Hindal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date
27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre 114 - NOIDA

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security refers to the availability of food to meet the basic dietary requirement of the population. But it has other dimension

Food security
- Availability
- Accessability
- Affordability
- utilization

Indian status

Availability
① India has enough food available - it maintains buffer in FCI
② National food security Act → 67% of the people entitled to food
③ Production has been robust

Affordability
① Defecienis in PDS system leakages

(2) People forced to buy food from private shops → unaffordable

(3) PDS benefit not available to migrants

(4) Buying only cheap, low fibre food

Accessability

(1) Though PDS shops available everywhere

(2) still large part of people living in inaccessable areas like hills, tribe

(3) Gender: women have less food accessable

Utilization

(1) People sell the food in the open market for money.

(2) lack of cold storage → food rots

(3) Bad health → less food intake and malnutrition

Thus India must improve its ranking in global Hunger Index from 136.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Blockchain and chatGPT are said to be the drivers for Industrial Revolution 4.0 but they can be helpful in agriculture

Informed choices ← Blockchain → Better prediction

chatGPT → Big data analysis

Better governance

Usefulness for agriculture

① Improve the productivity of agriculture through data analysis
eg: production data feed to AI.

② Better weather prediction → less damage to crops
eg: Mausam app use dynamic algorithm

③ Helpful for surveying the land and crops
eg: ISRO FASAL initiative uses computer vision

(4) Information available to farmers in local languages

eg: Bhashini App: chat bot AI

(5) Better market linkages → through blockchain based → e-NAM

(6) Land record management through nodes in Blockchain

eg ULIP

Private sector

(7) facebook has launched virtual AI based e-chaupal for improving farming

(8) Help in research of genetically modified crops → counter climate impact on productivity

follow recommendation of V Kamakoti committee on use of AI on agriculture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De dollarisation refers to the decling use of dollor in the exchange of trade for goods and services

De dollarization
- fluctuating dollar Index
- Hegemony of dollar
- reducing dependence on dollar
- rise of new currency

factors

economic

① Unstability in the dollar impacted by Global poly crises [Economic survey 2023]

② Declining demand for dollar in trade

③ currency swap agreement between different countries
Ex: India-Japan

④ Impact of US federal reserve movement on dollor

⑤ fluctuating dollar Index & depreciation of every currency

Geopolitical

(6) Banning of Iran and Russia from dollar trade

(7) Trade protectionism, import substitutions

(8) declining role of USA in world Affairs → 2 polar world

No dollar would not loose dominance anytime soon

(1) over 95% of the trade of the world happens in dollar

(2) dollar is the major currency in forex reserves of the country

(3) It has become basis of world financial system

(4) world institutions like IMF, world Bank deal in dollar

(5) Highest weightage in IMF SDR

Therefore India should push for rupee internationalisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and developed countries have clashed several times at the negotiations at WTO over the food security support given by India

Pressure
- → WTO → MSP in Amber BOX
- → De Minimus : 10% subsidy only allowed
- → peace clause not for perpetually

Merit in retaining policy support

Economic
1) Income support to farmers as agriculture has diminishing return.
2) price support to consumers who can't afford food for everyday life
3) These subsidies have positive effect also → money spent on other things → tax to government

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

food security

- India has highest number of stunted children 34% [NFHS-5]
- Worse level of hunger in India [Global Hunger Index 136]
- Nutritional poverty → educational poverty [PM Poshan]

Social

- Access to food to girls, elders and marginalised [Elders have no source of income]
- upliftment of the downtrodden SC and ST
- Address anemia among women [over 54% NFHS-5]

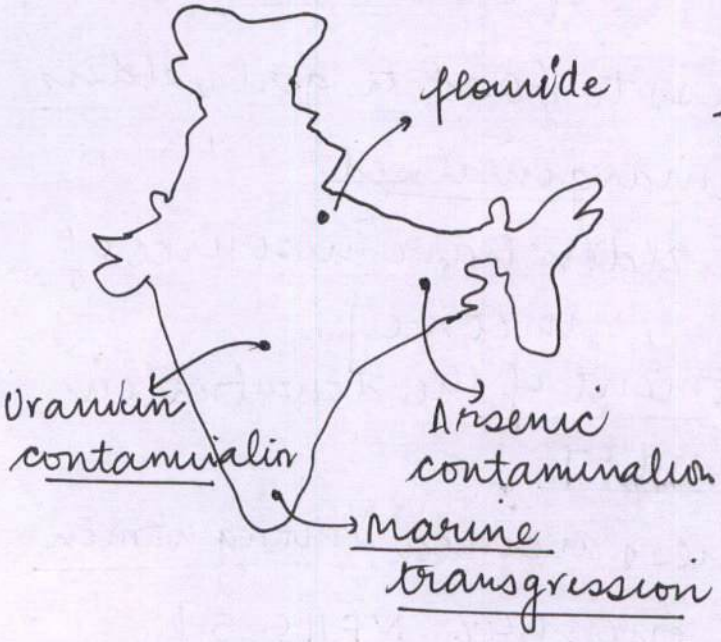
Thus as a way forward we must follow the recommendations of Shanta Kumar committee and rationalize our food security system while maintaining nutritional status

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 17% of the population of the world but only 4% of the water of the world. But this water quality has also deteriorated



India require 4000 cum water per day by 2050

Initiatives by Government → Jal Jeevan Mission
Atal Bhujal yojana, Integrated water management

Further Improvement Required

Availability

① More funding to build the water resources

eg: Tied nature of funds to municipalities prevent innovation

(2) community participation in conserving water.
eg: Rain water Harvesting

(3) setting limit on water used in agriculture [over 89% water resources used in agriculture]

(4) Integrated Watershed Management plan → afforestation → storing of water

Quality
- → Testing laboratories at district levels required
- → Hazard Mapping: finding out the source of contamination
- → Chlorination of water before supplying
- → continuous Auditing: publishing TDS content of water online
- → Best practices follow: UN water convention

Thus quality as well as availability of water plays important role for SDG-1 [end poverty]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Artic region has been melting at a 2x rate faster than the other regions
- IPCC report
6th Assessment

Major drivers → Natural

① → Seasonal Variation in the Artic and sun Insolation
② → change in Thermohaline circulation in oceans
③ → Weaking of polar Vortex
→ cause Ozone hole

Anthropogenic
④ Increase green house gas emmission
[CO_2 is above 440ppm]
⑤ Increasing use of persistant organ pollutants → they increase the Albedo
⑥ Increase activity in the region - opening

for transport → more heat and emission

(7) Marine heat waves

(8) deposition of black soot → increase warming potential

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Potential Impact

climatic

(1) Increase in sea level

(2) submergence of cities

(3) Threat to marine life in the Artic

(4) warming of earth

Transport

(1) opening of region → shorter routes.

(2) Increase trade

Resources

(1) Artic has lot of resources of petroleum

(2) Increase extration activity

Therefore Artic council must preserve the Artic Ocean and its glaciers through global cooperation

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space has opened vast opportunities for everyone. The recent launch of chandrayaan 2 is a next big giant leap. At the same time it has negative consequences

Space tourism
- → virgin galactica
  Amazon CEO space journey
- → huge market potential
- → could fund future mission
- → growth of technology

Challenges Associated

① High cost of the mission :- They cost over the GDP of very small countries

② Ethical concerns : where to invest money when millions are starving

③ climate : huge emmission from space rockets → Green Warming potential

(4) Increase in the space debris → pollution in space eg: some 30000 pieces > 1mm

(5) Threat to life of passengers → lack of accountability

(6) No law governing space travel

Measures
- → Amend the outer space treaty to include provision for space travel
- → Use of Green Energy to reduce carbon emission
- → Addressing debris concern eg: India NETRA probe
- → Money can be well spent on space research and sending probes
- → adequate training should be given before

Thus space travel should be allowed but in a sustainable manner

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T cell therapy delivers the T cells which fight the infected area. They are a modified version of stem cells which has been genetically engineering

T cells —loaded on→ agent → deliver to infected area

It could be a game changer because
- → potential to treat diseas like AIDS, HIV etc
- → can be modified accordingly to the nature of disease
- → easy to manufacture in large number
- → Better efficacy → as no alteration to body is done
- → Has little side effects

It is better than CRISPR cas9 because

(1) It requires less cost in comparison to crispr cas 9.

(2) T cells could be prepared in artificial medium in large number

(3) It can be prepared in less time as do not require cutting of DNA and then inserting substralis

(4) less side effects than crispr cas 9.

(5) It would have wider acceptability than crispr cas 9 due to simplified process.

(6) can be used to treat wide range of diseasis

Thus car T cell therapy can be a game changer in medical science'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The terrorist have been restorting to use of new form of technologies like drone, attack on computer system and ~~cr~~ crylo currency.

New technology
- → drones : can cause borders easily, surveillence
- → cryptocurrency : New form of funding mechanism
- → cyberattack : New form of hybrid warfare

Need for Global efforts

① Transboundary nature of crime can operate from any location

② effect the system and infrastructure of the world

eg: 1998 attack on windows system

(3) New and Emerging technology → deep web → difficult to detect them.

(4) Threat to the security system of the country. Eg: DRDO site hacked
Redecho → Maharashtra power grid

(5) Threat to financial stability of the world. Eg: Banking system

Global efforts in form of
- → Joining of Budapest convention on cyber security
- → Regional mechanism like RATS of SCO
- → Global counter terrorism forum (GCTF) → New form of attacks to be included
- → collaboration with other countries.

Thus India should also make cyber command like USA cyberCOMM

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

LAC is the line between India and china in the ladakh region. It denotes the actual positing of the armies

Five finger point of contention

Infrastructure in the Region → satellite images show that china has built infrastructure in 5 finger region.

→ set up villages and built roads for easy monement of troops

Role of ITBP

Security

→ ① They gaurd the whole border in the India-china region. They were

raised after 1962 war

(2) They coordinate with the army in these regions

(3) They are trained to deal with any form of emergency situation

(4) They are specifically trained in china mode of warfare

Other

(5) They protect the villagers in the region from attacks

(6) They built infrastructure in these regions for easy movement of army

(7) They guard the Integrated check points

Thus vibrant village programme is a right step in this direction to help forces and villagers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

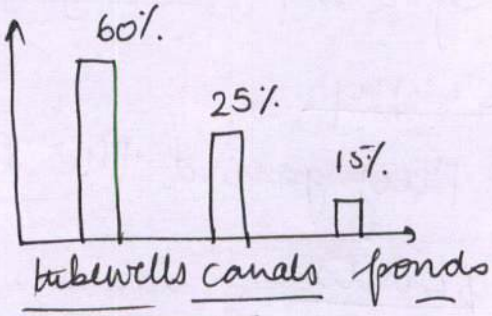
India has the largest area under irrigation yet the productivity has remained low

48% of the arable area is under irrigation

land productivity
- → enhancing humus content
- → desalination
- → organic fertilizer
- → conservation agriculture

Irrigation productivity
- → water conservation
- → fertigation
- → sprinklers

Irrigation systems



Need for irrigation productivity

① Heavy wastage of water in agriculture as shown in graph above

② canal water often leads to increasing salination of the soil

(3) Irrigation system in the bad topography regions have led to acidification of soil

eg: punjab - Haryana

(4) fertilizer + Irrigation → fertigation can be effectively applied to the soil

→ reduces fertilizer absorption capacity

(5) water use efficiency techniches

eg: sprinkler irrigation

drop irrigation

(6) declining water table at extreme low level is a cause of concern

(7) 52% of the area of the country is rainfed requiring efficient irrigation system

(8) The incidence of climate change like droughts has further worsened the situation

eg: 68% of the area is drought prone

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

challenges

Financial

① High cost of new technology → drip irrigation require electricity to run

② Lack of credit to farmers

Land

③ segmentation of land Eg: 86% farmers own 1.15 hectares land.

④ Monocropping → wheat-rice system requiring large amount of water.

⑤ Awareness about the new system of the irrigation

⑥ Excessive use of fertilizer currently

MS Swaminathan committee has laid emphasis on increasing the productivity through irrigation system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen Mission was launched by government of India last year Budget. To explore the possibility of Green Hydrogen as an energy source.

Water $\xrightarrow{\text{electrolysis}}$ $H_2 + O_2$ → capture & stored

↓ electricity from renewable energy

Role played by Green Hydrogen Mission

① Reduce the current account deficit of the country

eg: Huge oil imports by India (2nd largest)

② Help us to get a start ahead in technology and not miss the opportunity like we did in evehicles

(3) Address the issue of climate change
Green Hydrogen → only H_2O as by product

(4) It would help to meet our INDC commitments

(5) Hybrid energy : Green Hydrogen + solar could be used together

(6) It could power large vehicles and lead to efficient transportation system

(7) Investment in production of Green Hydrogen would generate employment to people

Achieving Energy Goal

(1) It has high calorific value than coal and hence produce more energy.

(2) Instrumental for India INDC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

commitment of 2.5 B tonnes of carbon absorbtion

and 50% of the energy from renewables by 2030

(3) Reduce sulphur Emmission → India largest producer of sulphur

(4) In alinig with the Indian goal of LiFe

(5) with rising population demand would also rise → ensure energy security as coal is limited

way forward
- → investment in R&D
- → collaboration with other countries
- → exploration of resources

HELP policy

India-UAE have collaborated with Green Hydrogen mission

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum wage refers to the amount of money through which a person can sustain in life. It is decided by the policymakers and may not reflect the reality.

Living wage refers to the actual wage required for the survival and fulfilling basic needs

Minimum wage	Living wage
1.9 $ World Bank	- Livlihood
[1000Rs Tendulkar committee]	- food
	- education
	expenses

Benefits of Living wage

Economic

① It would help to improve the consumption behaviour of the people

and hence the demand for the products → more GST collection to the people

② It would diversify the choices of the people rather than depending on scheme like PDS.

[Social]

③ Improve the level of nutrition in the country Ex: 106 rank in global Hunger Index

④ Improve educational & living outcomes

ex: stunting 34%. wasting 17%. [NFHS-5]

[Other]

⑤ Economic survey 18: wealth creation through the invisible hand of the market

⑥ less administrative burden on the people bureaucrats

⑦ Address extreme poverty

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[challenges]

(1) High fiscal burden on the government

(2) Diffrent regions would have different living wages → difficult to quantify

(3) could lead to inflationary trends in the market

(4) Implementationissues :- May use the money for other purpose → like alcohol consumption etc

(5) Gender disparty in income among Indians IMF : 34% less

Thus living wage idea should be studied thoroughly with adequate data before implementation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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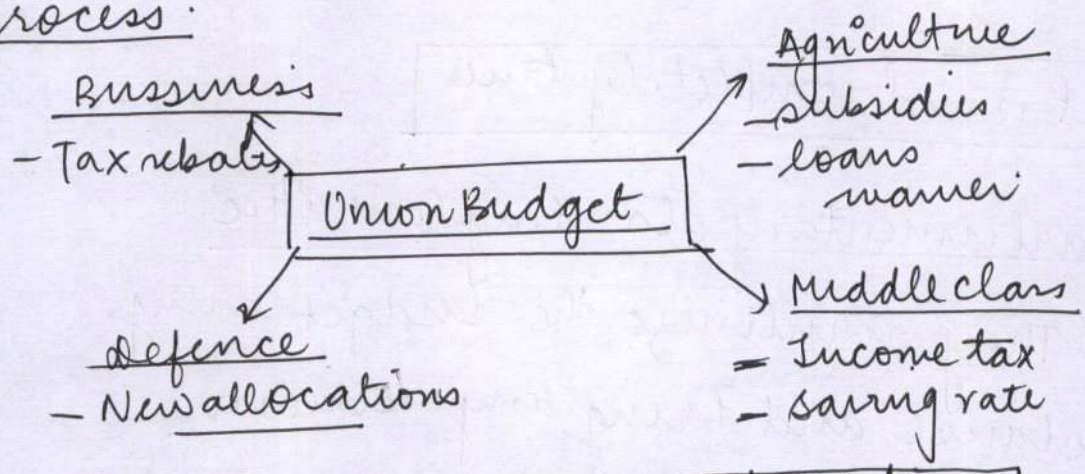
Union Budget brings along with it the aspirations and the dreams of people. It outlines the path of growth. But the public opinion is missing in the budgetary process.



It does not come under public scrutiny

(1) No mechanism to take public opinion in the budget making

(2) Technical nature of the terms used difficult to understand by the people

(3) Important provision are often hidden which are passed through guillotine

(4) No time period in the budget for public scrutiny

(5) Sometimes the budget are passed in haste as priority to other work is also given.

(6) lack of participatory democracy in India

It is not completely true

Parliamentary standing Committee

(1) They scrutinize the budget every clause and bring any issues to forefront

(2) They includes expert members also

Representatives of people

(3) They represents the will of people and their aspirations and people scrutinize budget through them

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Various options available like Question hour, Token cut motion, policy cut motion

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure Groups

(5) They promote the interest of people against any discriminatory policy of government

eg: Bhartiya Kisan Union against farm laws

(6) They mobolize people

eg: ASSOCHAM against data privacy bill

NGO

(7) Engage with people → explain them their rights and policies of government

Ex: NGO Naz on transgender Bill

Thus people do participate but there is a need for more participation of people

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the largest producer of the milk in the world. The per capita availability of milk is over 440g. But there are concerns which remain

Milk production sector

- cooperatives eg: AMUL
- private sector eg: Mother dairy
- food processing – panner, flavoured milk
- dominated by women over 60%

Productivity of dairy ~~farme~~ animals

① India productivity of animals especially bovines animals is less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the world

eg: low productivity of sahiwal cow

(2) Indian bovines animals suffers from various diseases

eg: foot and mouth diseases

(3) lack of vaccination among the bovine animals

eg: recent pandemic in punjab, Haryana

(4) low quality of feed given to ~~for~~ animals

→ milk capacity continously declining

(5) Lack of expansion of insemination programme in the country

eg: require cold storage → less storage [Dalwai committee]

(6) Increasing import of foreigner breed of cows replacing indigeneous variety

(7) lack of focus on small ruminants

eg: Goats, sheeps

[Economic survey 2021 recommended this]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

What can be done?

(1) Strengthening the Artificial Insemination programme for indegenous variety

(2) National Mission on foot and mouth disease.

(3) Universal vaccination with proper tagging

(4) Rashtriya Gokul Mission :- Engage all farmers under this

(5) Improve breed variety
Eg: ICAR Pusa aahar

(6) Use of Biotechnology to increase productivity
Eg: ICAR IndiGau

Thus Indian cows and animals are suitable to its environment & must be protected

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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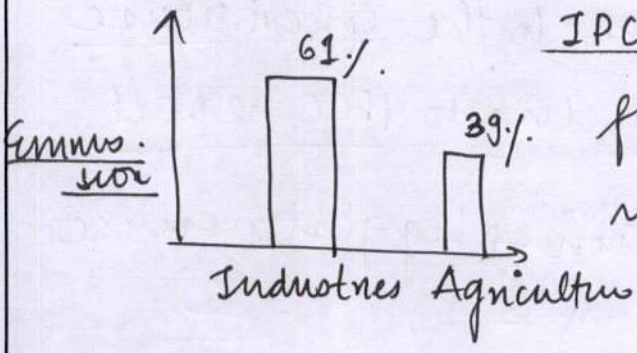
climate change has affected each and every sector of the economy. Agriculture distress is both the making and product of climate change



IPCC report 6th has flagged the unsustainable agricultural practices

climate change → crop failures

① Extreme weather events → Eg: droughts and floor → crops are destroyed
eg: flooding in North India

② changing seasonal pattern → disturb cycle of growing crops
eg: March heat → destroying wheat crop

(3) carbon fertigation: Increasing temperature has changed the climatic zones

eg: Ice melting in Temperate regions → crops can be grown

(4) climate change → water crises

changing monsoon pattern → crop failures

52% of Indian agriculture is rainfed

Agriculture → climate change

(1) Largest contributor to the Green house gas emission according to IPCC report

(2) wet rice cultivation → biggest source of methane.

(3) Animal husbandary → Excretion of food → methane gas

(4) practice of stubble burning → removes the stored carbon and release into environment

(5) plantation agriculture → forest are cleared → less carbon sink

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Agriculture Disaster Management plan

① climate smart Agriculture
- → practices like aquaponics, hydroponics
- → mitigation of impact

② use of technology
- Ex: FASAL initiative by ISRO, CARTOSAT satellite measuring emmissions

③ promotion to organic farming & conservation agriculture
- eg PM PRANAM

④ crop insurance scheme
- eg: PM FASAL Bima Yojana

⑤ Plant based to soil based conservation
- zero Budget Natural farming
- conservation Agriculture

Therefore we must follow the recommendations of MS swaminathan to increase productivity & make agriculture resilien

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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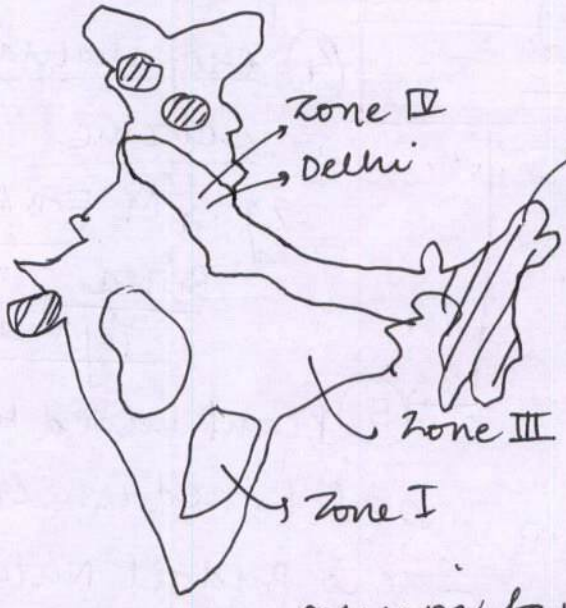
Earthquake occurs when there is movement of plates beneath the surface of the earth including faulting and folding



Delhi lies in the high risk zone of Zone IV

causes of Delhi earthquake
- minor faults along Aravali range
- Impact of Himalaya's
- Indian plate still colliding with eurasian plate
- present of 3 fault lines which builds tension

Other reason for vulnerability

1. Human induced earthquake → In areas where there are excessive mining
2. lack of appropriate data to study the impact
3. construction in delhi → high density → large population at risk
4. Threat to critical Information Infrastructure
5. According to a study: Delhi could not withstand earthquake of 8 magnitude

Institutional Measures

1. Earthquake monitoring center has been established at IIT Kanpur
2. New construction: periodic checking for Quality checking.
   Eg: IS 1893 code for earthquake resistant building
3. Hazard mapping of the earthquake into different zones

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) structural & Non structural guidelines have been made under NDMA Act 2001 for earthquake

(5) Decentralized response → District disaster management authority → DM is in charge

(6) construction of safe houses

What more can be done?

(1) follow best practices from countries like Japan

(2) construction quality earthquake resistant → use mat foundation

(3) Applying sendai framework principles in earthquake impact mitigation

(4) community training

International participation is required like India did during turkey earthquake

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear fusion reaction is the result of the collision of two lighter particles and formation of a heavier element thus releasing huge amount of energy

$$\underset{\text{Hydrogen}}{H} + \underset{\text{Deuterium}}{H} \longrightarrow \underset{\text{Helium}}{He} + \text{energy}$$

Net energy gain

(Input energy) → [H + H → He] → output energy

Reactor

If output energy > Input energy = Net energy gain.

Advantages of Nuclear fusion

Energy

① It could generate energy continously and not seasonal like solar energy

(2) Energy density is more than coal

Ex: 1 Kg of fusion Material → 40 M tonne of coal

(3) It is less expensive than other form of energy beside set up cost

0.68 $ per KWh

(4) It requires less space to set up in comparison to solar energy

(5) plant load factor is more

Environment

(6) It produces no nuclear waste like fission reaction

(7) only Byproducts are water and CO_2 which could be easily captured an~~d~~ utilized.

Other

(8) Abundant availability of the ~~produced~~ input material

(9) No enrichment required like fission reaction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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limitations

Unethical uses
use for making nuclear weapons
- potential threats

production conditions
→ High temperature and pressure required - difficult to maintain
→ plasma density requirement is huge

Reaction
→ difficult to control the chain reaction - as high temperature is involved

current status
→ Net gain has been very small to be economical for production

cost:
Initial cost of set up are very high

Thus Nuclear fusion provides a possibility for future energy security. India should also follow china (Artificial sun)

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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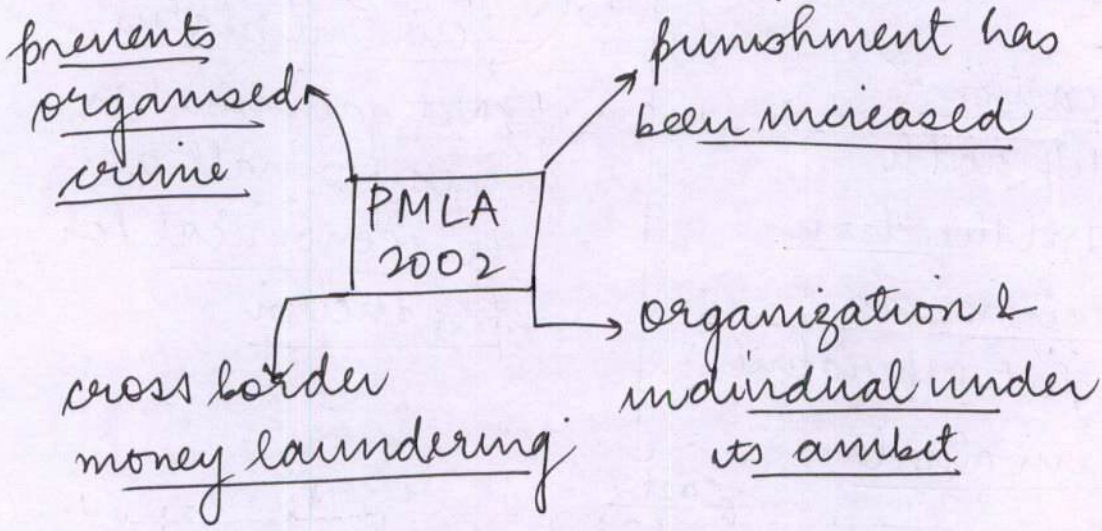
Money laundering refers to the conversion of black money gained from ethical means and showing it as an income source through various means



Efficacy of PMLA Act 2002

① check the linkages of money laundering with other terrorist activities and other forms of organised crime

② Penal provision for different sources of money laundering → drug trafficking, human trade etc

(3) It gives power to the ED and other agencies of the finance department to forefeight the property of the accussed

(4) Jail term for the accussed extend till life imprisonment

(5) Act has been instrumental for countering hawala transactions and other form of informal system

(6) It has been instrumental in countering the menance of fake currency across borders.

(7) several politicians and industralist. have been accussed under the Act and has been used against them

(8) Along with PMLA, Foreign currency Regulation Act & foreign Exchange management Act, flow of black money has slopped

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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limitations

- huge pendency of cases under the law
- low conviction rate
- used as a tool for threating opposition parties as claimed by many parties
- defecienue in countering cross border laundering
- outdated : new form of technology emerging

way forward

- Amend the law with mandate for all the agencies
- stricter punishment
- UK law : for money laundery should be adopted

Thus PMLA has been instrumental but require more changes to deal with current threats

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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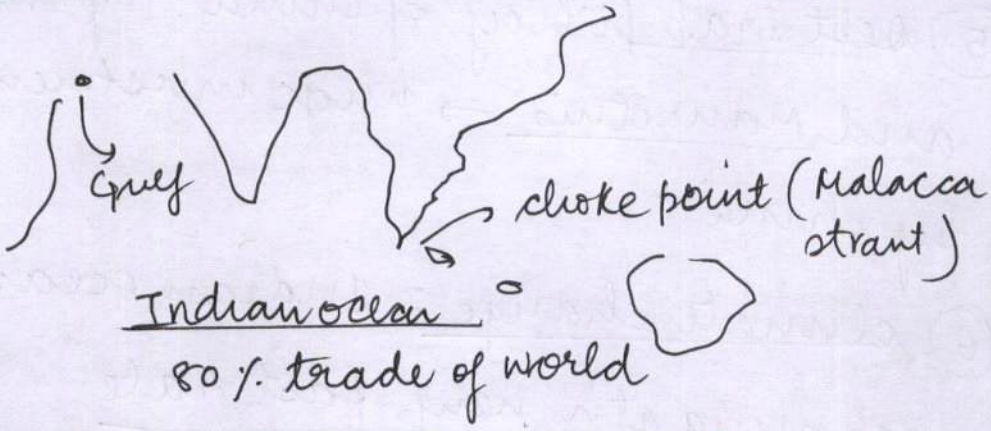
Indian ocean region has become the attention of the world and various initiatives surround it like QUAD, IPEF etc



Security threats of Indian ocean

① Piracy: has been a major cause of concern along horn of Africa
eg: Djibouti code on piracy

② China Expansionism: Increase presence of china through its string of pearls strategy

(3) Threat to the world trade → collapse of economic system
Eg: choke point at Malacca strait

(4) Nuclearisation of the Indian Ocean
Eg: china Nuclear submarine docked at Hambantola port srilanka

(5) Debt trap policy of china: Eg: Fiji and mauritius → huge investment by china

(6) climate change: Indian ocean warming at a very fast rate
submergence of cities

(7) presence of strong power in Indian Ocean: USA at diego gracia

(8) Indian vision of Net security provider and growth for all through SAGAR initiative

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Robust strategy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

International

1. Respect for convention like UNCLOS for maritime boundary
2. Non proliferation of nuclear weapon in Indian ocean

Geopolitical

3. Initiatives like QUAD to counter China
4. Increase trade with countries through IPEF, ASEAN etc

Internal security

5. coordination between Navy, Marine organization and Indian coast Gaurd
6. Naval bases at other countries
7. Theatre command for Pacific

Thus Indo pacific confrontation is going to increase and India must built its capabilities

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK